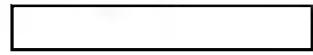


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DIRECTORATE OF
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Central Intelligence Bulletin

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28 November 1970

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WARSAW PACT: There are indications that Warsaw Pact leaders may meet next week, in advance of the NATO ministerial meeting, to discuss the course of East-West negotiations concerning Europe.

The Polish Foreign Ministry has suddenly postponed a visit of the Austrian foreign minister, and East German party boss Ulbricht postponed a visit to Romania. Both events had been scheduled for 2 December. Most diplomatic observers in Warsaw believe the main subject of the conference will be East German party boss Ulbricht's contention that the pace of detente, which to him largely means positive responsiveness in Communist Europe to West Germany's Ostpolitik, is too fast.

There are rumors that the meeting was arranged by East European leaders who were gathered in Budapest this week for the Hungarian party congress. Ulbricht, who did not attend the congress, presumably was informed of the decision by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, who made a quick trip to East Berlin on 25 November.

As if to underscore Ulbricht's displeasure, on the day following the Gromyko visit, the East German delegate to the Hungarian party congress repeated Pankow's maximum demands on Bonn in tones not designed to encourage Bonn negotiators, who were preparing for the first session of their working level talks with the East Germans on 27 November. The speaker said that "prerequisites" existed for successful negotiations with the West, but only, he hinted, if the USSR and the other socialist states used their strength together to solve "new problems and tasks." He indicated his party's approval of the Soviet and Polish treaties with West Germany, but largely on the grounds that these pacts confirm the sovereignty of East Germany. Soviet party boss Brezhnev claimed only that these treaties protect "the legal interests" of the German Democratic Republic.

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If the East German delegate's speech was a true reflection of Ulbricht's position, the Warsaw Pact meeting will have to work out a solid front on the pace and course of East-West negotiations, and the four-power and East - West German talks on Berlin, and on whether East Germany's claim of the right to have a decisive voice on the course of normalization of relations between West Germany and Pankow's allies should be accepted.

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ROMANIA - COMMUNIST CHINA: Peking's long-term, interest-free loan to Bucharest almost certainly has more political than economic significance.

The amount of the loan and the specific contents of the agreement, signed on 25 November in Peking by Romanian Deputy Premier Gheorghe Radulescu, were not disclosed, although Radulescu reportedly claimed in a speech that it included "supply of equipment and installations for whole projects." The Romanians and Chinese clearly indicated that the agreement is intended to give tangible evidence to their increasing political ties. This is the first aid agreement of this kind that the Chinese have concluded with a Warsaw Pact state in over ten years, and as such, adds emphasis to Peking's continuing efforts to improve its position vis-a-vis the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe.

The Chinese had already displayed their willingness to help the Romanians with \$20 million worth of aid following Romania's floods in May and June. Radulescu's six-day visit to Peking followed a considerable exchange of delegations to and from Peking and Bucharest since early last summer. The Chinese have capitalized on these visits to make remarks implicitly anti-Soviet. Although the Romanians have refrained for the most part from associating themselves with these provocative statements, they have not rejected them.

In terms of Bucharest's foreign policy the new economic aid agreement with China will help balance both Romania's earlier signature of a new treaty of mutual assistance and an economic investment agreement with Moscow, and Ceausescu's recent unprecedented trip to the US. The Bucharest leadership may well have considered that because of its own relatively favorable relations with Moscow, along with the currently improved atmosphere between Moscow and Peking, the time is right to move Romania even closer to a neutral position within the Communist world. [redacted]

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INTERNATIONAL AVIATION: An international conference convening at The Hague Tuesday will try to complete work on the convention on the unlawful seizure of aircraft, but there are some difficult problems.

The US hopes in particular to strengthen the extradition and prosecution provisions of the draft convention to increase its deterrent effect. A specific aim would be to foreclose the possibility that a hijacker claiming political motivations might escape punishment altogether. A number of countries are troubled by the US proposals, however, regarding them as an infringement of the right to grant asylum. Similar proposals received little support at a recent meeting of the legal committee of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Another controversial issue is the all-states formula for accession, which is strongly favored by the US in order to ensure the widest possible adherence to the convention. West Germany, however, has taken vigorous exception to the provision, maintaining that the East - West German negotiations have reached a most crucial phase and that the opening of any treaty to Pankow's signature at this time could alter their outcome.

Since the two hijackings of civil aircraft from the USSR to Turkey, the Soviets have moved from the role of a relaxed bystander sympathetic to Arab sensitivities to one of a hard-line opponent of all forms of aerial hijacking. Last week they worked in the UN General Assembly against any weakening of a relatively strong resolution adopted without opposition. Moscow supported the provision that interference with civil aviation be condemned "whatever the pretext or motive" and sought a more specific reference to extradition. It can be expected to support the US extradition-prosecution initiative at The Hague and, of course, the all-states formula.

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IAEA: How to finance the safeguards required by the Nonproliferation Treaty will be one of the most controversial issues before the special committee of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which reconvenes in Vienna tomorrow.

The committee has been making substantial progress in developing a position on the safeguards agreements that nonnuclear-weapon states adhering to the NPT must negotiate to assure that fissionable materials are not diverted from peaceful uses. The financing question is a most important one, however, since it will influence how much international inspection of nuclear facilities there will be.

The less developed countries will try to avoid any significant increases in their IAEA assessments, maintaining that they should not be burdened by the anticipated increase in inspections, most of which will be carried out in the more advanced nations. India, which did not sign the NPT, has been playing on these concerns. There has also been some concern that acceptance of the US-UK voluntary offers to open their nuclear facilities to inspection could double the cost of the safeguards effort. As a fallback position, the US could be willing to pay a slightly higher percentage of the IAEA's costs to facilitate the inspection program, but the other advanced countries may balk at doing so.

Any reduction in the anticipated level of inspection of commercial US nuclear facilities because of IAEA financing problems could arouse the sensitivities of Japan in particular. Tokyo, which has signed the treaty but has not ratified it, has taken a hard line against "excessively" close IAEA inspection, claiming that Japan is being treated in a discriminatory fashion. [redacted]

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GUINEA: Conditions have largely returned to normal in Conakry following last Sunday's commando raid, but anti-Portuguese fervor is still building elsewhere in Africa.

Although roadblocks and identity checks were still in evidence, Conakry's main thoroughfares have been reopened, and schools, businesses, and government offices are resuming normal activity. There are extensive signs of physical damage, however, and army headquarters in downtown Conakry is reported to be completely destroyed. Guinean forces are reliably reported to have suffered at least 100 killed in the fighting.

The first known physical attacks on Portuguese nationals and property occurred on 25 November in Santa Isabel, capital of Equatorial Guinea. A number of Portuguese were seriously beaten, and Portuguese-owned residences and businesses were systematically sacked and destroyed. The rioters, mostly youths, apparently enjoyed official sanction, inasmuch as police officers present during the disorders made no effort to check them. In earlier demonstrations in Ivory Coast and Nigeria, students protesting Portuguese and alleged NATO involvement in the raid on Conakry were dispersed by the police.

Logistic and other difficulties continue to impede the dispatch of direct military aid to Guinea by African countries in response to President Toure's continuing appeals. Although Sierra Leone has set up a small military base camp inside Guinea, no other country has as yet sent troops. Nigeria has provided arms, but it has not yet determined how to transport to Conakry the force it pledged to send. An Algerian mission that visited Conakry to study the situation, perhaps with specific reference to logistics and routing problems, has returned home.

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President Toure has downgraded the importance of the special UN mission now in Conakry to investigate the raid. Toure asserted that the facts of the raid, including Portuguese involvement, were already well established and criticized the UN for not immediately dispatching the airborne force that Guinea had requested. [redacted]

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ARAB STATES: Syria has joined Egypt, Sudan, and Libya in a four-power union, broadening the federation efforts the latter three countries started last year in working toward a greater degree of inter-Arab cooperation. This action, most certainly calculated by Syrian leader Asad to generate support for his regime, was high on the list of the plans he announced after his takeover in mid-November. Real political and military integration of the now quadripartite union seems even less likely than under the triune, but closer economic and cultural relations could evolve. [redacted]

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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - FRANCE: President Bokassa has climaxed his recent campaign to improve relations with Paris by replacing Foreign Minister Kombot-Naguemon with a pro-Western appointee. Beginning over a year ago, Kombot had engineered, with Bokassa's blessing, a sharp turn to the left, including the establishment of relations with most Communist countries and an anti-French posture that irritated Paris--the chief aid donor. Kombot's policy failed to develop any significant new aid sources--Bokassa's primary objective--and in October Paris let it be known that unless the Central African Republic reversed its course, no new aid commitments would be forthcoming. [redacted]

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TURKEY: The month-long parliamentary impasse has been solved by the choice of a relatively unknown and uncontroversial figure as Speaker. Prime Minister Demirel's political image, both within the ruling Justice Party and the government, however, has been damaged, perhaps seriously. As Parliament now turns to the business at hand, including such major items as the national budget and at least six motions of censure against the Demirel government, there is no assurance that the prime minister can hold his slim majority together. Every piece of controversial legislation, of which the proposed opium licensing bill will be one, constitutes a potential pitfall which could topple the government.

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TURKEY: With two bombing incidents in Ankara yesterday, members of the Revolutionary Youth Federation (Dev Genc) appear to have launched their threatened bombing campaign against widely scattered US facilities in Turkey. Dev Genc, a radical socialist youth organization dedicated to fostering a socialist state in Turkey, views the US presence in Turkey as one of the major deterrents to its cause. Although numbering perhaps only a few hundred, members of Dev Genc have developed a strong influence on Turkey's college and university campuses;

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they are believed to have been responsible for some of the previous bombing attempts against US property in Turkey.

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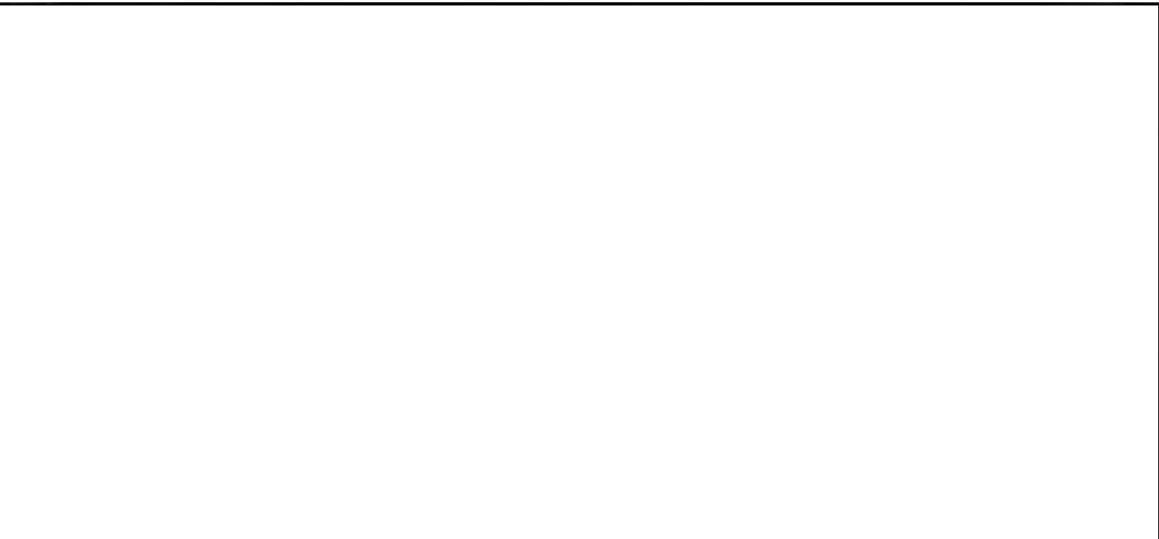
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EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES: The permanent representatives of the Six are drawing up specific proposals for the first stage of EC monetary union. The recommendations, to cover the 1971-1973 period, will be considered by the EC Council of Ministers on 14 December. The Dutch and West Germans would like to spell out the eventual political and institutional requirements of economic and monetary union, but Paris prefers to avoid any such commitment at this time. Whether the members will be able to institute the first stage by 1 January remains to be seen, but they now appear willing to play down their familiar doctrinal differences to reach agreement on the initial steps.

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